

GET

gestures, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney, b. ii.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooter.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator, No. 408.*

To *GET* *sure*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hobbes, b. v.*

Undertaking so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To *GET*. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*gecan, gectan, Saxon.*] To procure; to obtain.

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coffee, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser's Poet.*
Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Gen. xxxi. 1.*

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam. v. 9.*

The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pf. cxvii. 3.*

David *gat* him a name, when he returned from imiting of the Syrians. *2 Sa. viii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *ge* tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *ge* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South's Sermons.*

He infensibly *ge* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

He who attempts to *ge* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *ge* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison's Spectator, No. 219.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger he could *ge*,
Unless his ready wit disclosed,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to *ge* a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *ge* is variously used: we say to *ge* money, to *ge* in, to *ge* off, to *ge* ready, to *ge* a stomach, and to *ge* a cold. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such losses and scatterings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, starting from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *ge* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

To *ge* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac. v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to hold.

To have possession of; to hold.
Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *ge* them. *Shak.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Ge a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *ge* on their female captives.
If you'll take 'em as their fathers *ge* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *ge* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *ge* a child? *Prior.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wife,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
First *ge* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *ge* the queen of love. *Graville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *ge* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.

If they *ge* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakef. H. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *ge* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *ge* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *ge* more for them; but a tax laid on your homed commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

Ge by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *ge* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South's Sermons.*

12. To put into any state.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, *ge* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shakespeare.*

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *ge* them a little into heat. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *ge* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *ge* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Speetiat.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *ge* out thy secrets. *Eccles. xiii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *ge* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *ge* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian, No. 167.*

15. To betake; to remove.

Ge you to bed on th' infant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Arise, *ge* thee out from this land. *Gen. xxxi. 11.*

Ge thee out, and depart hence. *Luke xiii. 31.*

Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and to *ge* them up out of the land. *Ex. i. 10.*

Ge ye up in peace unto your father. *Gen. xlii. 17.*

Thus perplexed, he with all speed *ge* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega, in hope to throw himself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria she was quickly *ge* off the land again, and entered with the rest. *Knolles's History.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *ge* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *ge* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They are offended to see them wilful, and would be glad to *ge* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

Ge on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

18. To *GET* *off*. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *ge* his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To *GET*. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *ge* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *ge* o'er. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

Away, *ge* thee down. *Ex. xix. 24.*

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If it displease thee, I will *ge* tie back again. *Num. xxii.*

The stranger shall *ge* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deuter. xxviii. 43.*

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *ge* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *ge* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that some who are pricked for their sins, and were fit, should *ge* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Being entered unto the Mahometan religion, he *ge* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped from the battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

He would be at their backs before they could *ge* out of Armenia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *ge* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latent air had *ge* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *ge* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the reefs of whatever it was that *ge* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding falls under a kind of dependency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *ge* in, because no air could *ge* out. *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*

O heav'n, in what a labyrinth am I led!
I could *ge* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, 'till tir'd before the dog lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Past pow'r to kill, as she to *ge* away. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

The more oily and light part of this mals would *ge* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Having *ge* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*

If, having *ge* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I got up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *ge* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent;
Roar to *ge* loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall. *Addison.*

When Alma now, in different ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she *ge*;
And there in publick grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolv'd to break through all measures to *ge* away. *Swift.*

Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to *ge* out of it. *Locke.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *ge* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *ge* in at the shell, unless some colorisick atoms, and some little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change of consistency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
But aiming to possess th' usurping queen,
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *ge* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

A child runs to overtake and *ge* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *ge* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *ge* in between the surfaces of bodies when they are at any distance. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

4. To move; to remove.

Ge home with thy fewel made ready to set;
The sooner, the easier carriage to *ge*. *Tusser.*

Many of the galleys rode it out at sea, where they were by shot out of the city enforced to *ge* them farther off. *Knolles.*

Rise up and *ge* you forth from amongst my people. *Ex. xii.*

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5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *ge* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *ge* into the castle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

A knot of ladies, *ge* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

To-morrow *ge* you early on your way. *Judg. xix. 9.*

They might *ge* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *ge* between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mals of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *ge* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more *ge* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *ge* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *ge* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does *ge*. *Waller.*

10. To *GET* *off*. To escape.

The galleys, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *ge* off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou do'st, deliver not thy word;
With that thou may'st *ge* off, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. To *GET* *over*. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant, on this occasion, to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *ge* over them. *Addison's Spectator, No. 475.*

I cannot *ge* over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, the earl of Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *ge* over some part of those disputes, to the satisfaction of the duke of Savoy. *Swift.*

12. To *GET* *up*. To rise from repose.

Sheep will *ge* up betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. To *GET* *up*. To rise from a seat.

Ge you up from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abioram. *Numb. xvi.*

GETTER. *n. f.* [from *ge*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, null'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a *getter* of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GETTING. *n. f.* [from *ge*.]

1. Act of *getting*; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore *ge* wisdom; and with all thy *getting* *ge* understanding. *Prov. iv. 7.*

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon, Essay 29.*

The meaner families, are obliged to return to the steward a small monthly share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Gulliver's Travels.*

GE'WGAW. *n. f.* [*gegar*, Saxon; *joyau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot's Deser. of the World.*

Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange, Fable 1.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 10.*

Some loose the bands
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws
For pagantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Phillips.*

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guard.*

GE'WGAW.